A Hampered Judiciary Creates a Big Expense Bill.

THE COUNTY ATTORNEY'S VIEWS

Why a Number of Important Crimina! and Civil Cases Are Carried From Term to

Term.

Delays are Expensive. "I am asked on an average of a hundred times a day," said County Attorney Mahoney, "when I will call the cases against Neal, Shellenberger and Sherman, the men suspected of the Jones murder."

"Well, when will you!" asked the re-

"I won't call them this term and the pres ent indications are that I will have a lot of cases carried over that are now on the trial docket. It is that old question again of help in my office. The work is piling up so that I cannot possibly take care of it properly and the county has to pay the cost of the delays,"
"Delays are expensive then as well as dangerous, are they?

dangerous, are they?"

"Yes, indeed. Here's a sample. I had the case against Quinlan ready for tripl last week, when I received a message from the sheriff at Plattsmouth that Shorman was willing to talk with me in regard to the Jones murder. I considered that of paramount importance and went to Plattsmouth, causing a postponement of the Quinlan case. That postponement meant that Judge Clarkson had nothing to do all day. Twelve jurymen drew \$2 each for doing nothing and ten witnesses \$2 each for appearing when they with cases \$2 each for appearing when they were not wanted. The sheriff's fees were lost, and in all the county was put to an expense of \$50 at least to no purpose, and it will cost that amount anew to have the case

"It must necessarily occur frequently. I can not attend the cases as rapidly as they are called, and postponements with accompanying expense, must the accompanying expense, must be numerous. There is business enough on the criminal docket to keep one judge busy all the time, but no one attorney can do the work required to get these cases ready for trial and try them. The court room work is simply a lawyer's dress parade. The most of his work in a case is necessarily done outside the court room. If I am required to look up all the evidence in these cases you can easily see how much time I have in waich to do it if I am in the court room from 9 in the morning until 5 in the afterneon.
"Then the law is absolute in requiring me

to conduct the preliminary hearings of men charged with state offenses. This would be cupy my time for at least two days in every week at the police court or justice offices in the city. This is necessary too, as the only method of furnishing me with a proper knowledge of the case when it is called in the district court. Under the present system I am called upon to try cases of which I have practic-ally no knowledge and am notable to properly understand the situation until I get into the trial of the case and then it is too late to get witnesses and produce evidence that is essential to secure a conviction.

"Then, too, the present system of giving me help in especial cases, while not nearly so satisfactory as having a regular assistant, is decidedly expensive. Under the former arrangement I had three assistants each getting \$50 a month. For the seven weeks of the present term the county has already paid \$400 for help assigned in special cases and the work of the term is far behind what it would have been had I been allowed to keep regularly employed assistants !

larly employed assistants."

"Then you will not be able to clear up the criminal docket this term;"

"Not by a good deal. There will be a lot of follows who will have to lie in jail until next term and the county will have to foot the Sheriff's bill for boarding them. Then they are extitled to a speedy trial. If they are guilty they should be sentenced, if they are imposent they cretainly should not be

are more they certainly should not be kept in jail for so long a time.

"But the criminal business is not suffering slone. There are several important civil cases in which the county is deeply interested financially that are hauging fire in the courts simply because I have been unable to find time to attend to them, as they are mutters that should be given my entire attention for several weeks. There are the cases growing out of the sale of the county poor farm; the case against Charley Needham in which I am in default for 1,700 pages of record copy; the case of George Timme ngainst the county; the case of the county ngainst Brainerd. Black and others that should be settled at once. It is simply impossible for me to attend to all branches of the business, though I am trying to do so by working days, nights and Sundays and going without my non-inneheon most of that ime." without my noon juncheon most of the time. Why don't you ask the commissioners for

"I don't feel like making a request which "I don't feel like making a request which they have denied in advance. I have stated the condition of affairs to them and they understand the situation as well as I do. Some members of the board claim that they have no authority to appoint assistants. In my opinion this power is plainly granted them in chapter 24 of the compiled statutes which provides that any county official receiving a salary and no fees shall have assistants formished him when the pressure of the business of his office requires it. This is as plain as English can make it."
"It has been stated, Mr. Mahoney, that in

your search for the murderers of the Jones people you received out little assistance from the sneriff's office. Is that true!" "I received all the help from the sheriff that I could reasonably expect. The sheriff's office is supported by fees and any help given me by him was without compensation. In most of the work i used city detectives, because they were regularly employed and cost the county nothing but their traveling

Upon a fair trial I find Salvation Oil the best cure for rheumatism I have ever known. It gives me relief more quickly, and always does its work, Joshua Zimmerman, Wethereaville, Md. Chronic coughers are bores to the com-munity and should be forced to use Dr.

IN THE COURTS.

Bull's Cough Syrup.

Bix Decrees of Divorce Granted by Judge Wakeley.

Yesterday was divorce day in Judge Wakeley's court. Six decrees of divorce were granted and testimony taken in part in a seventh case. The latter was the case of David W. Hill against Lillie Hill. The case has developed some very nasty details, and it is probable that the remainder of the testimony will the heard in private. parties were married in Council Bluffs on Christmas, 1885, under assumed names. Mrs. Hill had reason to believe this marriage was vaid and a second ceremony was performed at Blair on March 24, 1886. D is normed at many on market 24, 1822 and the second marrings was logal. The suit for divorce is brought on the ground of adultery, and the defendant sets up a counterclaim of adul-

Mrs. Etta C. Densch, a pretty, demure little woman, applied for a divorce from John H. Dresch. She testified that she was married to Densch in Hudson, Wis., in September, 1885. They came to Omaha soon after and Densch was employed as drug clerk in the store of Mr. Perbettat Twenty-fourth and Farnam. About three weeks after their marriage Deach began the constant use of intexicating liquors and was under the influence of drink or marphine most of the time. While in this condition his would beat, kick and otherwise abuse her. On one occasion he went to the office where she was employed as bookkeeper and wanted her to go out riding with him and a gentionian friend. She refused and he

gentieman friend. She refused and he peinted a revolver at her. She fainted but the trigger only sunposed. He left town that might and she had not seen him since and did not know his whereabouts. Judge Wakeley granted her a diversee and restored her miden name, Etta C. Bradley.

The other cases developed nothing material. They were Phant vs Plant, on the ground of desertion: Hartigan vs Hartigan, desertion and crucity; Schwartz vs Schwartz, crucity; Weber vs Weber, desertion, and Hansen vs Hansen, adultery.

Jahn F. O'tlanton of Florence was arresensi before Judge Clarkson on the charge

THE COUNTY PAYS FOR IT. of disposing of mortgaged property. He pleaded not guilty. O'Hanlon is accused of selling a horse on which there was a chatte mortgage. John Gordon of South Omaha was ar

John Gordon of South Omaha was arraigned on the charge of forgory. He plended guitty and was remanded for sentence.

Patrick J. Creedon, the contractor, has commenced suit against Mrs. Elsa. W. Patrick and J. N. H. Patrick for \$12,565.63, alleged to be die on the contract entered into for the crection of the house of Mrs. Patrick at "Happy Hollow."

at "Happy Hollow."
Francis O'Rourke has brought suit against
Anna W. Miner to have a deed corrected.
In the original deed the name of O'Rourke

In the original deed the name of O'Rourke misspelled and the suit is brought to have the mistage corrected.

Benjamin Reed has commonced suit in equity against Luke P. Sinkey et al to recover \$1,400 on a loan secured by mortgage on lot 37, brock 17, Orchard Hiff.

W. W. Cropley has brought saint against George H. Geduling et al to recover on a loan of \$1,850 secured by mortgage on lot 3

loan of \$1,850 secured by mortrage on lot 9 in Rustin's addition.

Mary F. Carleton has brought suit in equity against Charles W. Joy of recover on a loan of \$1,200 secured by a mortgage on lot 9, block 2 Hitchcock's addition.
Samuel B. Rogers has commenced sult against William H. Austin et al to recover

n a lean of \$1,200 secured by mortgage on it S, block 2, Hitchcock's addition. The complaint in the suit of Lyman H. The complaint in the suit of Lyman H. Tower, B. Frank Smith, Henry W. Yates and James W. Savage vs. George A. Josiyn, W. E. Anderson and Watter A. Bunker brings up again the question of Omaha's big hotel. It appears that the plaintiffs had a contract to purchase certain lots known as the Lowe property for the sum of \$35,000. Before the execution of the deed the defendant Josiyn applied to plaintiffs to purchase said property for a site for a hotel. The plaintiffs further state that such a hotel would be of great benefit to them in their business and in order to aid the enterprise they entered into an agreement with the defendant Josiyn and Max Meyer, E. Rosewater, Henry Yates and B. Frank Smith on the assurance of the latter Frank Smith on the assurance of the latter named gentlemen that a \$100,000 notel would be creeted, to hold the property for three months and then convey said property for three months and then convey said property to Joslyn upon payment of \$50,000. The defendants also agreed to pay the plaintiff the sum of \$50,000 in case the hotel was not built. Thereupon the plaintiffs conveyed the lots to Joslyn. The plaintiffs set up that at the time of the agreement to sell the property was worth \$50,000. ment to sell, the property was worth \$55,000, and that no hotel has been built and no \$50,000 damages have been paid. For this sum, with interest from July 15, 1888, the

Nervous decility, poor memory, diffidence sexual weakness, pimples, cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine. Samples free at Kuhn & Co.'s, 15th and Douglas.

time when the hotel was to have been built,

they ask judgment.

SOUTH OMAHA NEWS.

The Boundary Dispute. The excitement attending the city election has not been sufficiently great to cause the citizens of South Omaha to overlook the boundary dispute that has again been brought to public notice by the opinion of City Attorney Poppleton of Omaha filed with Omaha's city engineer.

The boundary line between the two cities was referred to about a mouth ago by THE BRE because of the fact that in the prepara-tions for the paving of Twenty-Jourth street from Vinton street south to South Omaha's northern limits, preliminary work was per-formed on one-half a block in the city of South Omaha. On the half a block the pay-ing and curbing stones were distributed and excavations made for the curbing. It has since been learned that a mistake was made somewhere and the contract for paying the street made with Hugh Murphy to the point named. Of course it would be impossible for Omaha to collect special assessments for paving and curbing done in South Omaha, so the

question of jurisdiction and municipal own-ership must be decided at once. The village of South Umaha became a city of the second class in required popula-tion and form of government on April 7, Omaha became a metropolitan city of pril 9, 1887. Omaha's metropolitan char-er gives it the right to absorb "villages and vuships," but it cannot extend its limit townships," but it cannot extend its limits over a city of the second class or a city of the higher grades. From the foundation of South Omaha up to the date of election in 1887, on April 6, the city had worked under village organization. It having been determined in the spring of 1887 that the population exceed 1,000 inhabitants, it was decided to adopt city organization. Accordingly on April 6

a mayor, treasurer, clork, police judge, three a mayor, treasurer, clora, ponce judgo, three councilmen at large and three ward councilmen were elected, the city having been previously divided into three wards. On April 7, 1887, the vote was canvassed and the new city officials assumed their offices. Two days after Omaha extended her boun-

daries over the disputed strip.
In December, 1887, it having been determined and certified to Governor Thayer that South Omaha's population exceeded 5,000 souls his proclamation was issued de-claring it a city of the second class of over 5,000 inhabitants—that is, a city of the sec-ond class of the first grade. The foregoing data is from the city clerk's records in South Omaha.

Whether or not a proclamation by the ownerer of he a proclamation by the governor was necessary declaring South Omaha a city of second class prior to the election on April 6, 1887, is the point upon which the question of jurisdiction will turn. There is nothing in the statute requiring a proclamation for cities of the second class of the second grade, but there is a provision requiring a procla-mation before a place can become a city of the second class of the first grade. In the Nebraska there is a decision covering the question involved which is decidedly in layer of South Omaha's side of the case. On the first opportunity that is presented a test case wil, be made. Whether Omana or South Omaha will have that half block

will be decided at the same time. Mike's Gun Kicked Back.

The citizens' ticket nearly lost one straight vote by reason of an accident that happened to Mike O'Hearn Thursday. In company with a friend Mike went out along the Platte near Ashland for a bunt after goese. They left Ashland early in the morning in a boat left Ashland early in the morning in a boat for "The Bend" in the Platte, about three miles from the town. Reaching the blace Mike spied a Bock of geese and prepared for his first shot. He stood up in the boat, placed the gun to his shoulder and pulled the trigger. The old fire-arm hadn't been discharged for a year and it kicked back. Mike was knocked into the water, and after considerable trouble his commanion. Carpenter, got able trouble his companion, Carpenter, got him back into the boat. They took the first train back to Omaha,

and will hunt no more nath after the elec-

Republican Caucus.

A republican caucus is called to meet at 314 North Twenty-sixth, between N and O. Saturday, March 20, at So'clack p. m., for saturday, whech 2s, at 8 o'clack p. in., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices, to be voted for the coming city election, on Tuesday, April 1: Mayor, city treasurer, city clark, police judge, four members of city council at large and three members of school loard, two of which are to be elected for a term of three years and one to fill vacancy for one year.

E. O. Mittiern, secretary.

In Judge King's Coort.

William Driscoll and James Gavin, who vere arrested because they had nothing to to, were given the shortest possible time to get out of the city.

Walter D. Lawrence, the man arrested in Neuraska City for selling mortgaged cattle, was brought down from Omaha Thursday by Jailer Joe Miller for a preliminary hear-ing. He was sent back to the county jail for two days for a further investigation of his

City Notes and Personals. Fred M. Saunders has returned from Chi-

C. P. Whitmore of Ashland is visiting Rev Robert L. Wheeler. Mrs. Martin Spectler is in Nebraska City disiting her daughter.

The ball of the North Star Scandinavian ociety occurs at Turner hall tenught.
The instruments for Prof. Goe's band and rehestra have arrived, \$500 worth in all. Thursday night's meeting at the Methodist church was for young men, it was con-lucted by Mrs. Roberts.

C. A. Sobotker and Jim Smith have re-turned from their hunting trip. They brought with them a fine string of geese.

NEBRASKA SUGAR

Prof. Nickolson Shows Them Rich in Sacchariferous Matter.

HIS REPORT SENT TO M'KINLEY.

Freight Extortions-State Teachers and Prohibition-State House Notes-The City in Brief.

Beet Sugar Prospects.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 28 - Special to THE HES !- Governor Thayer mailed Hon. William McKinley, Washington, D. C., the ollowing self-explaining letter and report

ETATE OF NEBRASEA, EXECUTIVE DEPART-MERT, LINCOLN, March 28.-Hon, William McKinley, M. C., Chairman Committee of Ways and Means, Washington, D. C. Dear Sir: -I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a report made by Prof H. H. Nicholson of the state university of this state, professor of chemistry and director of the laboratory, giving briefly the result of his test as to the properties of beets raised in different parts of this state. These results are deemed amply sufficient to demonstrate the capability of our soil and its adaptability to raising sugar beets. What is true of Nebraska is true of the other western states.

The very general interest which has been awakened through all this region of country in regard to the manufacture of beet sugar has rapidly crystallized into a positive conviction that it is to be one of the main industries of the future. The vast supply of corn raised this year has led farmers to appreciate the advisability of divarsifying their labors. They now see that beets can be raised at a good profit, and will be sold at nome instead of their products being suc-ected to the uncertainty of the long haul to a distant market.

The manufacture of beet sugar is now in ts infancy. Parties have already begun to avest largely in plants to build the indusry; and if properly encouraged I know on branch of agricultural labor that wil ging more sure results and greater profit to he farmer than the cultivation of sugar beets. A portion of the acreage now devoted o corn will be applied to the raising of this

The Mills-Cieveland-democratic tariff bill The Mills-Cleveland-democratic tariff bill in the last congress provided for a reduction of 20 per cent of the duty on sugar. Considering this new industry of making beet sugar, and the vast results to flow from it in the future, will not a reduction of 25 per cent on the present tariff on sugar be just and fair! I am not an enthusiast on this subject, but I make the prediction that with the production of the property of the production of t in six years, if not embarrassed by un-friendly legislation, the western states and territories will be able to supply the United States with sugar at 31,764c a pound, and in on years the United States will be able to et the demands of the world with it. In view of the great possibilities and probabilities to result from the cultivation of

sugar beets and their manufacture into sugar. I respectfully, but most earnestly, urge upon you and your committee to so shape your legislation on this subject as not to cripple this industry in its infancy. Let it be fostered by the government, and the people will reap the benefit. For twenty-five years the people of the United States have paid the present tariff on sugar for the benefit of the Lausuana planters; now let us have a little legislation for the benefit of the meeters. western farmers. I write cornestly because I feel most car-

nestly in regard to this question, and try to regard to this question, and try to regard the large advantages which will come to the whole country by reasonable en-couragement given to this great industrial pursuit. Respectfully yours,

John M. Thaver.
University of Nebraska, Department of Chemistry, Lincoln, Feb. 25.—Hon, John M. Thayer, Governor of Nebraska—Sir; in response to your request for information in regard to the future prospects of the beet sugar industry in Nebraska, I have the lignor to submit the following statement: 1. Seed was first distributed last spring in

almost every county in the state.

2. Beets have been analyzed from forty intes, representing all sec state.
3. in 37 per cent of all bests received the

ranging as high as . 22 per cent, averaging 16 3-10 per cent. Authorities agree that beets containing 12 Authorities agree that beets containing 12 per cont of sugar can be raised at a profit. It is significant that this large proportion of beets, rich in sugar, did not come from some especially favored locality, but repre-

surar contained has been over 12 per cent,

sents all portions of the state. I look upon 37 per cent as a large propor-tion of rich beets when we consider that in beet sugar producing countries, such as France and Germany, success depends on using seed adapted by long cultivation to their soil and climate planted at the proper season and followed by the most careful cultivation by men skilled in growing beets for sugar

Comparing these conditions with those under which our first results have been reached, viz. our farmers planted at times ranging from April 4 to June 15 any seed procurable, not necessarily noor seed, but seed not yet adapted to our soil and elimate. The growing plants received but scant attention, in many cases were merely permitted

Under such adverse circumstances that 37 er cent of all beets analyzed ranged above 2 per cent in sugar contents is remarkable. These facts certainly indicate that the most inflexible conditions to success in the culture of beets for sugar, those of soil and

climate, are favorable.
Time and experience will enable us to
overcome the lesser difficulties in the selecion of seed, methods of cultivation, etc. For a more detailed statement of results and conclusions, permit me to refer you to bulletin 13, Nebraska experiment station, now in press. Very respectfully, H. H. Nicuolson,

Professor of chemistry and director of the laboratory. LOCAL PRESCRIPT EXTORITIONS.

"I have in my hand," said Senator Sutherland to The BEE representative this morn ng, "a bill of lading that most clearly illus-rates to my mind the outrageous extortions he railroads are exacting from our people in the railroads are exacting from our people in the shape of freight rates. Recently a car load of salt was shipped to Ell Shafer of Telcamah from Chicago, over the Northwestern, and consigned to the Chicago & St. Paul railroad company at Blair. From Chicago to Blair the shipment cost Mr. Shater \$54, and from Blair to Tekamah, a distance of seventeen miles, \$15. Now," said Mr. Sutherland, handleg the bill to The Braman, "If there is any justice in this I would like to have you or any one clae show me where it comes in. It is not only exterion—it is robbery. As Tim Bras stated some weeks aco, the remely for freight theiring (I haven to better word in my vocabulary) I haven to better word in my vocabulary les in a sweeping reduction of local rate the long hauf rates are not so bad; stil they would stand putting down a little. The farmers of northwestern Nebraska have grown weary of this sort of thing and they will rise in open revolt at the polis if the state board of transportation fails to give them relief and the roads capture the state convention by the undue means of the past, and they can't get control of it in any other way. The republicans of the Farmers' alliance are all right and will stand and fail by the party if given proper assurance that they are to have a square deal. Last night's manifesto will strengthen thom and I believe that it will accomplish the work intended. I look for a rousing mass convention in May." rousing mass convention in May.

STATE TEACHERS RESOLVE. At the conclusion of the State Teacher, association last night the following resolu-tions were passed.

Resolved, That we have had a profitable

and enjoyable session, and as we will return to our homes with fresh inspiration for the work, our thanks are due the members of work, our thanks are due the members of the executive and reception committees for their efforts; to Superintendent Edwards for his most excellent address; to the musical department of the university and to the Conservatory of Music for services ren-dered; to the faculty of the university for the use of their building, and to the press of the state for the courtesy shown the asso-ciation.

Resolved. That the interests of education as regarded by the State Teachers' associa-

tion and as represented by all of the teachers of the state requires the unqualified support of the state to the state university, and furthermore said interests demand that the policy of said institution be definitely outlined by the state legislature.

Resolved. That we balleve that the adop-tion of the prohibitory amendment to our constitution will greatly promote the cause of education.

of education.

The last resolution created a furore. M. B. C. True of Edgar, A. B. Moniux of Hastings and others opposed it on general principles, and especially because they thought that the association convened to exchange ideas on educational topics and school room work and not to consider polities or political issues. Wise of Pawnes City, however, pressed the question, and not to be outdone the opposition moved that the yeas and bays be taken. This was too much. It was getting into unalterable record, but despite the protest of the friends of the resolution. President Grady declared it carried, and the 860

oil call was ordered. This was a horse of \$45 unother color and there was a general scramble among the male teachers of the assembly for "great coats" and for a few moments it looked as though a majority of the teachers present would vacate the room before the "good bye work" of the session was through with. This, too, was too much and a point of order was raised, and by some unknown rule of parliamentary practice the chair decided that the motion but and carried for roll call was out of order and it was therefore railroaded through vivia voce, "I tell you Mr. Ber man," said a promile among the maie teachers of the assembly "I tell you, Mr. Bee man," said a promi-nent Fillmore county teacher, "if that roll call had been persisted in there wouldn't

have been twenty male teachers in that

\$35

STATE HOUSE INTELLIGENCE. Frank G. Kretchmer, special agent of the interstate commerce commission, Washington, D. C., was at the capitol this morning.

Senator Sutherland of Burt county and Representative Dempster of Filimore county were also at the state house. These gentlemen were among the earnest workers in the republican conference at the Capital hotel

The Aurora Bank company filed articles of incorporation in the office of the secretary of state today. Authorized capital stock, \$100,-000. Incorporators: William J. Farley, John D. Flegmon, James B. Rogers and

John D. Flegmon, James B. Rogers and Earnest J. Waddle.

Secretary of State Cowdery received a letter from John P. Jones of Hennessey, Okiahoma, today, asking to be appointed a notary public. It may be well to state that this is due to the fact that Oklahoma, while reorganized, is under the laws of this state by authority of congress. Mr. Jones inquired particularly regarding the requirements of companies desiring to incorporate.

Articles incorporating the Osmond State Articles incorporating the Osmond State bank were filed this morning. This bank-ing company starts with a paid up capital of \$25,000 which, by authority, is fixed at \$50,000. Osmond is fixed upon as the principal place for the transaction of business Incorporators: D. T. Gilman, C. B. Burrows and R. A. Stewart.
Yesterday's storm blew in a large window

in representative hall, and before it could be closed a good deal of damage was done. The pressure against the ceiling was such that it cracked in a good many places. Fissures were also caused in various parts of the east

Henry T. Oxnard of Grand Island called on the governor today and stated that the machinery for the sugar factory at that place would arrive tomocrow and he ex-pressed the opinion that it will soon be proved that Nebraska is the greatest sugar producing state of the union. Commissioner Jenk-ins has received a communication from a Norfock citizen stating that a sugar factory will be built there if the one at Grand Island proves to be a success.

CITY NEWS AND NOTES . The coroner's jury called tophold an inquest over the boby of the infant child found dead Tuesday about noon just east of Peck's grove depot is making a thorough investigaion and will report its findings Saturday. Representative St. Raynor of Cheven ounty concluded his work of preparation county concluded his work of preparation on the Arnold murder case, tried recently in Scotts Binff county, and he will seek a reversal at the hands of the supreme court when the causes from that judicial district

are called. Hon. T. M. Cook, 'supervisor of the cennon. T. M. Coest, supervisor of the cen-sus, First congressional district, will com-mence sending out commissions to ceasus caumerators April 1. The commissioner makes this statement to prevent further inquiry, as he is receiving dozens of letters every day regarding this matter. He also says that the work of sub-districting Omaha and Lincoln is causing him more trouble than all the rest of the work in the district put together.

Refused to Set 'Em Up. Pat Coleman met Robert Hix, a stranger who was stopping at the Globe hotel, last night and asked him to treat. Hix refused to do so and Coleman drew a large, sharp case knife and threated to stab him if he didn't buy the drinks. A policeman was called and Coleman was locked up.

Goldsmith is Safe.

L. A. Goldsmith and his sister, Mrs. Lazarus, who were in Louisville attending the funeral of their father, have been heard from and are safe. The cyclone did n reach the portion of the city they were in. The evelone did not



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9 ADVANTAGES 13 OF BUYING MISFITS.

It would not pay the tailer to make up poor material. Therefore: in buying misfits, you are always certain to get cloth that will give good satisfaction and long service; then the tailor takes far more care with his work that is bestowed upon factory work, where the idea is to slight the garments as much as possible in order to turn out work cheap. Another great advantage is that among our fine misfits, you will find the half and quarter sizes and better fitting goods than can be found at establishments that deal in ready made clothing. Then by buying misfits you are really putting in your pockets what the tailor lesest for you get us good as the tailor would make you for just half what the tailor would charge. All alterations done free of charge to insure a perfect it.

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custom made suit for\$27.50	\$50 custom made overcoat for \$24.50	\$13 custom made pants for \$6.59
custom made sulf for\$25.00	\$45 custom made overcoat for \$20.00	\$12 custom made pants for \$6,00
custom made suit for \$20,00	\$40 custom made overcoat for \$17,50	\$10 custom made pants for \$5,00
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enstom made suit for\$15.09	\$28 custom made evercoat for \$12.25	\$ 7 custom made pants for\$3.75
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